# NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

# A HOME-BRED HERO-MARTYR.

OVER ONE HUNDRED LIVES SAVED BY ONE MAN.

THE BRAVE DEEDS OF AN AMERICAN JOHN LAMBERT -WHAT JOHN HOEN OF DETROIT HAS DONE-HIS OWN LIFE RISKED AGAIN AND AGAIN FOR OTHERS-SEVERE ATTACKS OF ILLNESS RESULT-ING FROM COLD AND EXPOSURE-HORN'S AC-COUNT OF HIS EXPLOITS.

Among the applications made to the last Congress for a medal for services in the saving of life was that of John Horn of Detroit, who may be justly styled a home-bred John Lambert. The character and adventures of John Lambert of Scotland were very graphically described by Charles Reade a year ago in THE TRIBUNE, under the title of a "Hero and Martyr." Mr. Horn is a young man living at Detroit, assisting his father there in a small tavern near the public wharves. Doubtless this proximity to the water has given him the opportunities which he has had in several years for saving what he calculates in the aggregate at about one hundred human lives from death by drowning.

The Hon. Moses W. Field of the House of Representatives, who knew Horn in Detroit, brought his claims to the attention of Congress. In collecting information in regard to Horn's singular and thrillng adventures, the following letter was obtained from the hero himself. It is a very modest and not detailed report of what he has accomplished, told in simple and homely language, and will be read with peculiar interest.

## THE HERO'S OWN STORY.

The Hon. Moses W. Field. House of Representatives. DEAR SIR: I have never desired a public statement of the service which, under God, I have been able to render in saving human life, but as you have asked me to send you a list of the men, women, and children whom I have rescued from drowning I will do so, so far as I can from memory. I have never kept a record of the names, and the number is so great that you will excuse me if I leave some unmen-

I think I have altogether saved more than 100 human beings, but I take no credit about this matter, and I have never regretted doing what I have done in any case, although I have had at times to keep my bed for many weeks on account of the exosure in the cold weather. It is well for me that I had a good mother to take care of me at such times of sickness. On the 21st of May, 18-, I saved Mr. Manning of Windsor. On the 7th of July, 1865, I saved Mr. George Taylor of New-York State; he was very near dead when I got him on the wharf. October 10, 1865, I saved a child of Mr. F. Gorman of Adrian; she was about 5 years old, and was near drowned when I got her out. Dec. 12, 1865, I saved a son of Mr. Yates, who kept a clothing store on Jefferson-ave. The night was very cold, a high wind was blowing at the time, and he was very near dead

#### when we reached the wharf. NINE PERSONS SAVED IN ONE NIGHT.

April 11, 1866, was the werst night I ever had. It will be ever memorable as the night of the great conflagration at the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad depot, when 16 poor fellows were drowned. I resened 9, and then became so exhausted that I could not swim, and had to abandon them to their fate. I got a very bad cold and lay in bed two weeks, but that was nothing in comparison to the good ac plished. July 25, 1866, I saved Mr. Joseph Noble of Windsor, and I believe you were there at the time, He was once engineer on the Great Western Railroad. You know he came near drowning me by his struggles in the water, at which time I received severe internal injuries. April 7, 1867, I saved the son of Mr. C.

A few nights after that I saved Mr. Steele, who nsed to keep a store on Michigan-ave. He was on the ferry-boat with his wife; he had a very spirited horse, and was holding him by the head when the boat struck the wharf. The horse jumped and him into the river, when the current swept him under the wharf. I jumped in and get him out all right. Oct. 4, 1868, I saved a daughter of Mr. McDonald of Windsor. May 12, 1869, I saved Mr. Flattery, one of the Flattery Brothers who keep a furniture store on Woodwardave. He was a beavy man; when I got hold of him he was near gone, and I came near losing my own life in getting him out. June 21, 1870. I saved a man called Mr. George Brodier. I was eating dinner after me, saying, "there is a man in the river." ran out and jumped into the river, and as soon as I got near him he clutched me like a vise and took me under the water twice. When I came to the top the last time, my father handed me a long pole, which I caught, and that saved me. He was a powerful man, and kicked and struggled so hard that he made

my legs black and blue for many months. My mother goes to the edge of the wharf with me very often, when I jump in; but when she sees persons struggling in the water and drowning, sh

RISEING HIS LIFE WHEN FIVE HUNDRED STOOD

IDLY BY. August 24, 1871, I saved the daughter of Mr. A. Wilson of Milwaukee. March 4, 1872, I saved a colored man by the name of George Wilkes; he fell off the wharf while under the influence of liquor, but I think he has been a sober man ever since. July 4, 1873, I saved the daughter of Mr. F. Barlow, a butcher, who keeps a stall in the market. She was going on board the ferry-boat Detroit with her mother and some other ladies : the crowd was very great, being the Fourth of July, and although her mother held her by the hand, the crowd surged, and she was crowded off the plank and fell into the river. There were about 500 people on the wharf at the time, and they were all staring at the poor girl struggling in the water, not one of them daring to go to her rescue. I was in the house when some one came to give the alarm, and when I got out there I could just see her dress as she was going out of sight four or five feet below the surface. jumped in and caught her, and when I got out on the top of the wharf with her the people gave me three cheers. March 6, 1873, I saved a young lady called Miss Louise McKenzie. This was the closest call I ever had for my life. I was in the water about 17 minutes, and the river being full of floating ice at the time I was nearer dead than alive when I got out. Four men carried me into the house, and they rubbed me with hot whisky for over four hours before circulation was restored to its normal condition. This severe exposure made me sick, and it was over three months before the right feeling was in my hands.

You will remember this incident, for you came to me when I was unwell. I regret very much at this time I lost the beautiful medal presented me by the citizens, and I think you were one of the gentlemen connected with its presentation. I have been in-

formed that I would receive a medal from the British Parliament, but it has not come. I don't ask any. I saved "a poor unfortunate individual" last

in bed reading the proceedings of Congress, I saw something about an appropriation for medals to persons for saving life on the seashore, and I thought then that some gentleman would be very likely to remember also those who saved life on the northern lakes and rivers. There are many other cases which I don't mention, as I have not got their names. You must know yourself of a great many, as your place of business and warehouse are near by, and I recollect seeing you several times when rescuing people from a watery grave. Wishing you and your family good health, I remain, very truly yours, JOHN HORN, ir.

Detroit, Feb. 22, 1874.

### RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE WAR NEAR TRENTON ENDED. THE CAMP-FIRES AND SCENES AT THE CROSSING. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENE.]

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7 .- The railroad war at Hopeweil, N. J., terminated to-night without a collision between the men. Last night reenforcements were received by the Pennsylvania men until they numbered 900, while there were about 500 of the Bound Brook men, neluding over 100 of the villagers whose sympathics were for the new road. Below the crossing were the trains in which the reënforements had come, the cars of which were used by the men for sleeping purposes. The Bound Brook men built boufires fields for the night, though many on both sides kept guard at the crossing. No trouble occurred, though toward morning affairs presented a threatening aspect. About daylight Adjt.-Gen. W. S. Stryker arrived on the scene from Trenton with five s, numbering 210 men, of the 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., under Col. Angell, and immediately put a guard around the crossing and the engines on it. The military held possession of the spot to-day, their camp-fires being built in a neighboring field, and the railroad men scattered over the country in search of provisions, or gathered in knots around the of Chanceller Runyon. About 5 p. m., F. S. Saylor, Chief Engineer of the Bound Brook Railroad, arrived from Newark with the decision in favor of his road, which he read to a crowd of 50 or 60, who received it with cheers for the Bound Brook Railroad. Telegrams ordering the military to hold possession were received from Gov. Bedle, and the troops, camped in the oje of hilds, are now keeping guard for the night. About 7550 p. m. most of the Penusylvania men were taken on a train to New-York and Jersey City, thus leaving the ground in quiet, while the Bound Brook men found sleeping-places for the night. Chief-Engineer Saylor expected to put his men to work at 7 so'clock this morning, and place the frost and crossing in working order. No trains passed through yesteday on the Mercer and Somerset Branch, the passengers being obliged to walk around the crossing and take another train. ceived it with cheers for the Bound Brook Railroad.

COMPLETE VICTORY FOR THE NEW ROUTE-THE PARMLES OUT WITH MUSKETS, PITCH-FORKS, AND SCYTHES TO DEFEND THE CROSSING-FOUR EN-

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.-The militia arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, and imm took possession of the engine and the frog at the De'aand Bound Brook crossing, by direction of the Sheriff of the county. The Bound Brook engine still remains on the junction, and, indeed, all things remain as they were. Col. Angel of the 7th Regiment is in command, and is ordered to stay on the ground until he re-ceives further orders from the Governor. There were fully 2,000 men on the ground this morning. Ten cars, loaded with 800 men, arrived here at 1 o'clock from Jersey City and Newark. The counsel of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company went-to Newark this morning to ask for an injunction preventing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from taking up the new frog. A had decided this matter in favor of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, and that the frog is to emain and the passage-way to be kept open.

After the Delaware and Bound Brook Road had suceceded in putting in the crossing yesterday, the working party tore up some 300 feet of the Mercer and Somerset

in reference to the injunction, replied that he did not in-tend to authorize the taking up of the frog; the frog is orders as to require the wishes of the Chancellor to be carried out, so that the Mercer and Somerset trains can pass over the road, and that the engine new on the cross ng shall be removed. The Governor's desire from the first has been to hold control over the situation until the Chancellor's wishes are carried out.

### TROUBLES OF AN INDIANA LINE. MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS OF THE LOGANSPORT

ROAD.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railroad was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. John baird of New-York was Chairman and Howard Darrington of Philadelphia Secretary. Fifty bondholders from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and Spencer D. Schuyler, secsiver, were present. There was hold itself responsible for the proceedings of the last meeting of the first mortgage bondholders, and it was decided that it must do so. J. Charleton Henry of New meeting that the time had arrived when the first mortassion, but the resolution finally prevailed. L. C. Clark of New-York called for the appointment of a committee with power either to adopt the suit already begun by Charles W. Hassier and others or procure a new suit to be instituted by the trustees of the first mortgage bondholders, or as the Committee might otherwise advise. The following gentlemen were appointed on this Committee: Charles W. Hassler, John Baird, and Henry A. Mott of New-York, T. Charleton

Henry of Philadelphia, and P. G. Sauerwein of Baltimore Mr. Mather offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that doubts had arisen whether authority had been given to the receiver to contract debts, raise noney, or otherwise act for the bondholders, and that all authority from the first mortgage bondholders to the

receiver to issue receiver's certificates, or to contract any indeb. edness, he revoked.

Statements made in the meeting and conversation with bondholders show that the affairs of the road are in a very had condition. The road is 93 miles font, and was built in 1872 from Logansport, Indiana, through Crawfordsville to Rockville. The bonds were soid principally by Jones & Schuyler. The road was constructed as cheaply as possible, with light rails on heavy grades, and the bondholders say that while the road as built ought to have cost not more than \$10,000 per mile, it actually cost the Company \$40,000 per mile. Few of the first mortrage bondholders were aware that see not mortgage bonds had been issued until a bill was filled for the foreclosure of the latter in August, 1874.

Mr. Schayler was thereupon appointed receiver of the filed for the fereclosure of the latter in August, 1874.

In Sch yler was thereupon appointed receiver of the road by the United states Circuit Court at Indianapolis, and has made no statement of the affairs of the roadHe says, however, that the road is paying for its operation. On being asked in the meeting what became of the receiver's certificates issued, Mr. schuyler said they had been used to buy rolling stock. As the bonds of the road are now worth only 10 cents on the dollar, the value of the second mortgage bonds is virtually nothing. The first mortgage bondholders are endeavoring to get Mr. Schuyler removed, and a new receiver appointed.

## THE ADVANCED FREIGHT RATES.

It is announced that the new and advanced rates on freight from this city to the West will go into effect on Monday, on the basis of 75 cents per 100 pounds for first-class freight to Chicago. The schedule is to be uniform on all the trunk lines going West from New-York and Boston. A differential allowance is made in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the ground that the distance from those cities to Chicago is less than from New-York. The difference is not considered large enough to make it a matter of serious concern for the mercantile community of this city. The following are month, when I took a severe cold, and as I was lying the proposed new rates on first-class and fourth-class

freights from this city to some of the principal Western points. The rates on second-class, third-class, and special-class bear the usual ratio to the first-class and

THE MISSOURI BRIDGE SUIT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The Supreme Court took under advisement to-day the case of Samuel E. Hall and John W. Morse, to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company by mandamus to operate its Missouri River Bridge at Omaha, as a part of its road, by continuou trains, and to charge mileage, freight, and passenger rates instead of tolls as at present. The bridge was built by the aid of the Government, under the act of Feb. 24, 1871. The Company claim that the bridge is not a part of the road; that it is under no legal obligation to operate it by running trains thereon, but that the bridge was built as a means of connecting its own and other railroads; that it does not claim the exclusive use of the bridge, but that other cars and trains must be admitted, and pay tolls and charges under the act. It is claimed by the citizens of Council Bluffs that the bridge is a mere extension of the road; that the Company is under a legal obligation to operate it as a part of the road; and that the imposition of tolis is an arbitrary exaction, unauthorized by hw. An act passed by the Legislature of Iowa (since decided to be unconstitutional by the courts of the State) prohibits the railroads of that State from running either freight or passengers trains over the bridge, or delivering either freight or passengers outside of the boundaries of Iowa. The Company determined, after the passage of that act, to operate the bridge by transfer trains and an organization of its own employés. Such an organization was perfected and is at present continued. This proceeding was instituted, as alleged, to compel the Company to adopt the lowa theory, and remove its base of operations, with its 10 years of accumulations, built up, as chaimed, under from Omala, Neb., to Councel Buils, lowar; also to stop the imposition of tolis and to collect only a mileage tariff. The Chient Court for Iowa gave judgment for the relators. It is here contended that the Court was without jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter of the action. The case is submitted on the briefs, in advance of its being reached on the docket under a rule of the Court. A. J. Poppleton for the Company; J. N. Rogers for the relators.

### THE BRIBERY OF GEORGE D. LORD.

MORE DAMAGING EVIDENCE.

THE CONTRACTORS HAND AND BENNETT TESTIFY AT BUFFA O-ALSO CANAL APPRAISER DAVIS-THE PRISONER'S RELEASE ASKED AND DENIED-HIS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 7 .- The Court met for the trial of George D. Lord, for complicity in the canfrands, to-day at the appointed time. Lewis J. Bennett, the contractor, took the stand again, and his cross-examination, continued from yesterday, was resumed for a few moments. The counsel for the People then questioned him. He said:

tioned him. He said:

I heard nothing about a bill being introduced in Albany prior to my first interview with Mr. Lord; I returned \$17.855 to the State; \$3,000 and interest on it I received through Mr. Davis; I returned \$9,000 of the \$17.855, and \$3,000 before I was indicted. Walter A. Cook, Journal Clerk of the Assembly in 1871, took the stand, with the Assembly Journal. He

was asked a few questions about the method of keeping it. The whole Journal was placed in evidence. John Hand of Amsterdam, the canal contractor, of the firm of Bennett & Co., took the stand. He told about the

dates of the Erie Basin, Ohlo Basin, and Black Rock contracts, and the work under them. Being then asked

about the act for the relief of his firm, he said:

I never signed or swore to any paper to be presented to
the Legislature; was not in Albany in the whiter of
1871; never aware to any paper to be presented to the
Legislature before Win. D. Field on the 17th of January,
1871, or at any other time; the first I heard about the
law Mr. Spaniding snoke to me about it; I kept no
watch on the Legislative proceedings; it was shortly
after signing the paper that Mr. Spaniding called my
after signing the paper that Mr. Spaniding called my
attention to the law; never had any talk about the maitre with Mr. Lord; Mr. Bennett was the active man of
the concern; I learned of a meeting of the Canal Commissioners here in July, 1871, to take action under this
law; I was not present; my signature was attached to Myers, who lived in Mullet-st. He was a boy about 12 years old. June 14, 1867, I saved the daughter of Mr. Andrew Norse of Cleveland. She was going on board the ferry-boat with her mother and some other ladies, when she fell off the plank. When I got to the wharf she was going out of sight for the last time, and I plunged in and brought her to the surface. Sept. 15, 1867, I saved a colored man, who was a deckhand on the propeller Meteor. He kicked me about in the water terribly, for drowning men are always crazy. Nov. 2, 1867, I saved Mr. David Miller, the man who drove a wagon for Hull Bross, storekeepers on Monroe-ave. May 10, 1868, I saved Mr. Robert Sinton, known as "Free Press Bob." You know he used to be a reporter for The Free Press. And in his haste to get news he fell in, and I got him out.

A few mights after that I saved Mr. Steele, who used to keep a store on Michiganescy. He was a boy about track each side, to prevent the latter road from removing the charter on a fine men and some of the latter road from removing the which had been torn up was relaid taken peases sion.

It is track each side, to prevent the latter road from removing the which had been torn up was relaid taken peases. We had taken peases some of the pease and Bound Brook engine, after the safe there of the Delaware and Bound Brook engine, after the was the left of the Pelaware and Bound Brook engine, after the was the left of the pease and Bound Brook engine, after the safe two latt, but it for preced by itself, but it failed to proceed by itself, but it failed to prove do wite-it, but it failed to prove the signed and proper and but the amount of the self the military had taken peases after me; when i got there i found Mr. Lord and simplify the peaper were from the propeller Meteor. He had time, and I plunged in and brought her to the surface. Sept. 15, 1867, I saved a colored man, who drove a wagon for Hull Brook, storkeepers on Monroe-ave. May 10, 1868, I would be engined and the construction of the beak; and considerable damage

Thaddens C. Davis of Buffalo, Canal Apprais worn. He said that he has known Mr. Lord well for four or five years, and knew about the Hand relief act. He

or five years, and knew about the Hand rener act. He then said:

I was present at the meeting of the Canal Commissioners when a claim was presented under this relief act; the Commissioners present were Jackson, Strond, and harkley; the meeting was held at my office; I took part on behalf of the State, at the request of the Commissioner; prior to that time; I had been engaged by Mr. Bennett to collect from Mr. Lord moneys which Mr. Bennett to collect from Mr. Lord moneys which Mr. Lord had received, and which Mr. Bennett claimed; think this was in July or Angust, 1874; I called upon Mr. Lord, and stated to him that I desired to make a collection of the moneys, to the amount of about \$10,000, Belonging to Mr. Bennett; he said he had no money belonging to Bennett and consequently had none to pay; had two or turce interviews with him; he said he had not collected the money; he said that when the money was paid he would pay Mr. Bennett; I settled the matter with him in September or October of 1874; it was some time before the commissioners met in Builalo; Mr. Lord paid me \$10,500 and some odd dollars; it was a certified cliecs bearing date some time anterior; it was certified cliecs bearing date some time anterior; it was certified cliecs bearing date some time anterior; if was certified cliecs bearing date some time anterior; it was certified cliecs bearing date to retain it for a time; no came to me and got \$3,000; I did other business for him.

Henry D. McNaughton, Special Deputy Clerk of Mon-

I did other business for min.

Henry D. McNaughton, Special Deputy Clerk of Monroe County, was called, with the records of the Board of Canvassers, and the records placed in evidence.

the Court in relation to the value of the evidence thus far presented. He claimed that she agreement entered into by Bennett was not after Jan. 3, 1871; if it was before that date there was no criminal offense; further the conversation which is claumed to be the offense is not proved to have taken place after the meetof the Legislature; if not, Mr. Lord was not a person bolding office, and could not be bribe Mr. Cogswell then said he desired to present a question under the statute of limitations, which I ed would arrest this prosecution. His position was that the act of 1860, being in force when the alleged offense was committed, must apply to the finding of the indicament, and not the statute of 1873. He then entered into an argument of some length as to the constru tion of these statutes, claiming that the statute of 1873 was not retrospective. It was substantially the same argument as presented before Judge Clinton on the mo tion to strike out the special pica. He asked the Court to

direct a verdict of acquittal.

At the conclusion of the argument, the court adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

When the Court convened this afternoon Mr. Sprague made an argument in favor of the admission of the statute of limitation in this case, holding in substance become an ex post fucto law, and therefore unconstitu-

The Hon. Mr. Humphrey then addressed the Court at length on the subject, in favor of the prosecution. Judge Daniels then proceeded to deliver extemporaneously his decision, citing numerous authorities, and denying the motion to discharge the prisoner under the Statute of Limitation, solding, substantially, that the statute was not necessarily retrospective as applied to this case; that the three years allowed under the old law not having expired when the Statute of Limitation of 1873 was enacted case became subject to the provision of the latter, which

After the rendering of the decision, Mr. Cogswell opened the case for the defense. The main point of the defense was that the agreement between Mr. Lord and the contractors was previous to the date on which Mr. Lord became a legislator; hence there was no bribery.

At the close of the address, Mr. Laning stated that they

## WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. ALL THE LARGE CITIES IN THE COUNTRY APPLYING

FOR IT-A GROWING SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The problem as to where the next Republican National Convention will be held is beginning to be interesting here where there are so many candidates. The National Executive Committee will meet here on the 13th inst., and they will not be long in deciding. Citizens of different cities are already here to present their claims, and applications have been received from all the principal cities of the country, and even from comparatively small places, the good reasons existing in each case being enlarged upon. Gen. Garfield is strongly pressing Cleveland. He says that that city is not only peculiarly fitted by her hotel and other accommodations for such a purpose, but that it will be a strong move politically, insuring the State of Ohio to the Republicans. Citizens of Washington are moving to influence the Committee to decide upon the national capital as the place for the convention. A large meeting of citizens was held to-night and resolutions were passed inviting the convention and promising suitable accommodations. The sentiment seems to be drifting toward Philadelphia more strongly than to any other place. Should the convention be held there it will probably not meet before the 4th of July, the day of the grand Centennial. Should any other city be chosen, the convention will probably

### COMMITTEE WORK.

meet the middle of June.

THE PLAN FOR INVESTIGATIONS FAST MATURING-NOTHING DECIDED AS TO THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY-PAY WITHOUT WORK.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 7 .- The Ways and Means Comnittee to-day considered the resolution of Chairman Morrison, carrying out the laws of Congress and the rules of the House regarding investigations of the expenditures and general business transactions of the several departments, which he introduced several days ago. It was finally adopted with slight modifications, and so the inquiries will begin with-out delay. The House is promised very thorough work on behalf of the different committees of investigation, and if two of them, and perhaps three of them, go to work earnestly, there will be a commotion in the Navy and Interior Departments, and pobly in the Department of Justice and the War Office. The resolution has now only to pass the House which is a mere matter of form.

The Committee on Pacific Railroads held its first neeting to-day, and considered briefly Col. Scott's subsidy scheme; but no action was taken. Chairman Lamar and one other member of the Committee | dangerous. were absent, and so the Committee adjourned for a week. There is a deep-scated conviction in the minds of all opponents of the Texas Pacific scheme that the Committee is irrevocably committed to it, Col. Scott's friends say that he has not yet decided to make an effort to push his grab through at the present session; but that if he does decide to attempt it he will come to Washington and lead his fight in person, with the necessary sinews of war. His previous incursions on Congress are sufficient to show his power when he once makes up his mind.

The House Committee on Accounts have started a good work in the line of investigation. It appears | will be immediately summoned to return and undergo that many of the old employes of the House have been continued in their duties under the new organization, in some cases a month, in others half a mouth more or less, and finally discharged. When they went for their pay they were told that pay had been drawn by their successors, although they had not previously been informed, and had performed the duties as usual. This is a new case of service without pay and pay without service. The Committee heard complaints of employés, and it is said will take action by introducing a bill giving one month's pay to all old employes discharged. This will doubtless be satisfactory to the men, but will thus pay twice for the same work. The Committee also intends to investigate purchases made by the last House, and the expenditure of the contingent fund. It has discovered where books were bought for the last House at a rate much higher than the same books may be bought for at retail on the

The House Committee on Judiciary was in session of the awards to claimants before the Alabama Court was referred to a sub-committee, as were all the constitutional amendments. The Republican members of the Committee are inclined to secure an early report upon the constitutional amendments.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876. The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elec tions, made yesterday by Senator Morton, has just been printed. The Committee understood that they were called upon simply to inquire into the character and ten ure of the office of President pro-tem. They report that the President pro-tem sustains the same relation to the Senate as the Speaker does to the House. The commit tee did not think it necessary to extend the argument to prove that the President pro tempore is an officer of the Senate. It appears that Mr. Jefferson's proposition, that the office of President pro 1 empore of the Senate is determined at the meeting of the Senate after the first recss, is not only not sustained by the usage of the Senate but is overwhelmingly contradicted by it. The four instances referred to, sustaining Mr. Jefferson's theory, have been reversed by the univoken usage of the Senate, from 1863 down to the present time. The co-midited assume the rule to be well established that the President pro tem of the Senate closen at the expiration of one accision does not cease to be such with the beginning of the next, but that he and other officers of the Senate are at all times under the control of the Senate aften and the rules and the pleasure.

The Treasurer received, through a member of Congress

to-day, a pocketbook containing \$470 in dilapidated United States currency, belonging to one of the Congressman's constituents. The book was stolen from its gressman sconstituents. The book was stolen from its owner by a piekpocket who was subsequently arrested and sentenced to the pentientiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. While in prison he told where he had hidden the book, and five mentins after the theft the owner found it, with the money. The latter was in a mutilated condition, it having been exposed to the elements, indden as it was in a small grove of trees and under a stone for several months. The Treasury Department will remit good notes in exchange for the mutilated money.

The House Committee on Appropriations completed the Military Academy Appropriation bili to-day. They reduced the pay of the cadets from about \$500 to \$450 per year, a saving of \$17,000. The pay of the profe is reduced 20 per cent, and reductions made in other items. The bill is cut Jown about \$80,000 from have year's total of \$22,0000. The Pension Appropriation bill was also finished, and will be reported by Mr. Atkins of Tennessee, an ex-Confederate. No reduction was made from the departmental estimates of \$9,500,000.

Col. B. W. Frobel of Georgia, the chairman of the Canal Committee appointed by the National Board of Transportation and Commerce, as arrived here. His of Transportation and Commerce, as arrived here. His object is to meet the other members of the Committee, soon to arrive, and present to Congress the action of the Convention at Chicago last December. The view of the Convention was that liberal appropriations along these lines would revive commerce and relieve the present necessities of the people.

The impression that sweeping changes are being made

or contemplated in the Interior Department has resulted in thousands of applications for appointments, to the orce, and that no further change is contemplated.

The members of the House Committee on Foreign Re

lations called at the Executive Mansion to-day and paid their respects to President Grant. The Ways and Means Committee will pay their respects to morrow.

SOUVENIRS OF THE BUNKER HILL CENTEN-NIAL. Boston, Jan. 7 .- A number of beautiful ban-

ers, intended as souvenirs of the Bunker Hill Centennial had not as yet decided on their line of defense, their time having been so occupied in the progress of the case, and he asked the court for time until to-morrow morning, which was granted, until which time the court adjourned.

Washington Light Infantry of Washington, D. C., were piaced on exhibition here to-day. A committee of ladies and gentlemen will leave here in a few days to make the presentations in the various effices.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AFFAIRS OF TURKEY.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876.

The Austrian Embassador to this court has emi-officially communicated to the Grand Vizier Count Andrassy's scheme for reform in the Turkish provinces The Grand Vizier, in reply, is represented to have rejected the idea of foreign mediation, and to have said that the Sublime Porte, would give the peoples of the provinces all necessary guarantees for reform.

Raouf Rasha has been appointed Governor-General of

the Island of Crete. Ali Pasha, formerly Embassador at Paris, has been appointed Governor-General of Herzegovina.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876. The Journal des Debats publishes a semi-official commu-nication from Vienna, which states in effect that Prance intends to adhere to Count Andrassy's note Regarding Turkey, but has not yet done so.

London, Saturday, Jan. 8-4 a. m. A Vienna dispatch to The Daily News says it is reported that the Montenegrin Minister of War intends to pur-chase rifles in Vienna. Telegrams from Servia state that the manufactories of arms are very active. The Ronmanian Government is hastening the completion of its armament by contract with foreign firms.

MOSTAR ATTACKED BY THE INSURGENTS. LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8-5 a. m.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a body of 2,800 insurgents tried to surprise Mostar, but was defeated and almost totally destroyed. The onswer of Italy to Count Andrassy's note on Tur key has arrived in Vienna.

#### A LONG TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE. LONDON, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876.

The American schooner Jefferson Borden, last from Boothbay, Me., about Nov. 1, for Gloucester, England, has been towed into Aberdeen, Scotland, disabled. She had been 67 days on the passage, and the crew were famishing and otherwise unfit for duty. The water ration was a teacupful each per day.

### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876. The Moniteur publishes a list of candidates

for the Senate whose election the Government favors.

ROME, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876. Cardenas has been appointed Spanish Emussador to the Vatican. LONDON, Friday, Jen. 7, 1876.

The Gazette publishes a notification to the masters of British vessels, warning them to keep away from the whole Spanish coast cast of Bilbuo, as Carlist batteries re stationed at intervals all along the shore and fire at anything that approaches. The neighborhood of Gue-tarfa, San Sebastian, Passages, and Motrico is especially

#### THE CASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM. London, Friday, Jan. 8, 1876.

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Daily News says the report is current that the courts will shortly publish a general denunciation against Count Henry Ven Arnim if he fails to return, and that he will be tried in contumaciam.

and protest against the abolition of secret societies there LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876. A special dispatch from Berlin to The Times says a medical certificate has been forwarded to the authorities stating that Count von Arnim is too ill to go to prison. This has been decided to be insufficient, and the Count

#### COLLISION OFF FASTNET. LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8-5 a. m

The steamer City of Brooklyn, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, while off Fastnet Thursday night came into collision with the Italian bark Emille. The latter sank. Three of her crew are missing. The remainder, nine in number, were rescued by the steamer, whose boats searched the vicinity of the disaster until

The Vienna correspondent of The Standard reports that all men in Vienna who are liable to serve in case of war have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective corps on 48 hours' no-

AUSTRIA PREPARING FOR WAR.

#### A WRECKED BARK OFF HARWICH. London, Saturday, Jan. 8-5:30 a. m.

A large bark, name unknown, was ashore all day yesterday on Shipwash Sand, 10 miles east of Harwich, under circumstances similar to those of the Deutschiand. Tweive men were seen on board. Boats were unable to approach her during the day. A tug left Harwich at midnight to go to her assistance.

THE AUSTRIAN NOTE. LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Cologne Gazette says Italy has accepted

## the Austrian note, and England asked for a week to consider it, which time expires on the 12th. MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, Jan. 7 .- Advices received here from the City of Mexico to Jan. 1 say that the new Ger an and Spanish Embassadors to Mexico had arrived at

The President of the Republic was to make a visit to the Blo Grande region within a mouth. It is asserted that e will go no further than Tampico.

rder to avoid complications with the Government and prevent his own partisans from beginning a revolu-

prevent his own partisans from beginning a revolutionary movement.

The Excitat says the Catholies continue to threaten the
Protestant worshipers at St. Peter's Church.

The great status of Christopher Columbias, designed for
the City of Mexico, had arrive at Vera Cruz. Owing to
the great size of the pedestal, it will be hauled over the
mountains by ox carts. It is too large to pass through
the tunnels of the railroad between Vera Cruz and the
City of Mexico.

The revolution in Michoacan continues.

# FOREIGN NOTES.

Loxpon, Jan. 7 .- Sir John Hawley Glover as been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- Charles Suthers, pinner, at Oldham, Laneashire, hasfalled for \$1,000,000. TORONTO, Jan. 7.-The Evangelical Alliance held its annual meeting here to-day and elected the Hon. Oliver Mowat President.

BERLIN, Jan. 7 .- Dr. Gerlich has been appointed German Vice-Consul at New-York in place of Herr Feigel, who has been appointed Consul at Hayana. LONDON, Jan. 7 .- Lord Henry Frederick Wiltshire yesterday. A new election was rendered measure by his accepting the office of Treasurer of Her Majesty's household.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 .- Alfred Selwin of the Geological Bureau is here making arrangements for a grand exhibition of the mineral resources of Canada at the Cen-tennial. He has lately returned from British Columbia, bringing a fine collection of minerals, grain, &c., from

MONTREAL, Jan. 7 .- In consequence of the stoppage of Redpath's sugar refinery, a number of skilled workmen, who had been employed in it, have gone to the United States to seek work in American refineries, which are at present supplying Cauada with sugar. Soveral hundred more laborers will find employment on the canal as soon as the ground can be cleared.

THE CITY OF PEKING REPAIRED. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 .- The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer City of Peking completed her repairs and sailed this afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. HALIFAX, Jan. 7.—The coal miners in the service f the Springfield Mining Company are on a strike, owing to a

Goderich, Jan. 7.—The schooner McGrath ar-this morning direct from Windsor. The captain reports the river and lake clear of ice.

river and lake clear of 100.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—The chess match to-day between Judd and Alberoni was won by the former. The score now stands, Judd S; Alberoni 1; draws 2. MILFORD, N. H., Jan. 7.—The notorious Blanchard boy arrived home to-day, and was recognized by his mother, Mrs. Blanchard, and by all his town associates.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—A bill was introduced into the House today to request President Grant to dismiss his relatives from office and appoint Union soldiers in their place.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

### COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

OPINIONS OF THE PRINCETON ALUMNI. MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION-VIEWS EXPRESSED CONCERNING THE ACTION OF THE PRINCETON FACULTY-ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE PLEDGE EXACTED-NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION REACHED-ENTHUSIASNIC APPROVAL OF THE

INTERCOLLEGIATE LITERARY CONTESTS.

A meeting of the Princeton College Alumni Association of the City of New-York was held last evening at Delmonico's, at Fifth-ave. and Fourteenth-st. A large number of members were present, and displayed much interest in the principal subject of the evening's discussion, the influence of secret societies at Princeton, and the effect of the action of the faculty and trustees concerning them. Parke Godwin presided. Letters of read from Secretary Belknap and the Heister Clymer. The Executive Committee reported that Jonathan Edgar, H. L. Cole, J. W. Alexander, Alexander T. McGill, and Woolsey Johnson had been appointed a committee to go to Prince-ton and protest against the abolition of the Greek letter scelarios

After an appeal had been made to the Alumni for assistance in purchasing ground for the athletic games of Princeton students, J. W. Alexander offered the follow-

ing:
Resolved, That the Association looks with great interest upon the intercollegiate literary and orntorical competition now established in this city, and desires to encourage the undergraduates of Princeton in their efforts at success in these contests.

The Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime was called on to speak and after referring to his love for Princeton said;

The Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime was called on to speak, and after referring to his love for Princeton said;

I was asked to speak in reference to the contest in the Academy of Music. I verily believe that that is the very best thing out at the present time. I don't believe there is a better thing going for the improvement, the stimulus, of young men than that very competition that is going on, not only in oratory but in the preparation of casays. The examinations in Greek, mathematics, and I believe Latin, are now to be added. If you will only think of it, not merely with reference to the great colleges like Princeton, where perhaps the competition among the students is all that is necessary, but if you look at that thing with reference to such a college ask the North-Western University, which few of us had ever heard of previous to the last contest, you will perceive the effect of the competition upon the students of such a college. Princeton is doing something, not only for itself but-for the cause of education throughout the whole country when she encourages other instinutions that are far behind her in presting to compete with her in that arens. I am proud when I see the name of Princeton identified with that thing, and I was delighted when I read in one of the papers of Princeton, with her 438 undergraduates, standing in the modet of those colleges and tilustrating her power by being there. While there may be colleges in the country that do not think it consistent with their density to come into competition with their younger brothers—I have no sort of sympathy with that ind of thing that withdraws itself. They may withdraw from a boat race from some other reason than because they are a great college and some of the other colleges are no soft of sympathy with that kind of thing that withdraw itself. They may withdraw from a boat race from some other reason than because they are a great college and some of the other colleges are smaller. There may be a reason for it, but there is no reason why young men who are in the pursuit of learning should not be prepared to contend as kings of old did, and as the greatest poets of Greece used to contend, with one another and with all the world. Then, Sir, I believe that the contest in oratory in public speaking is the highest and best of all. Now, what is the use of getting knowledge unless you can do something with it I say that the competition in oratory which is intended to simulate men to learn how to speak is the highest exercise in which educated young men can engage. If there is any one thing lacking in your colleges—and beyond all that permit me to say, if there is any one thing limit is lacking in our theological seminaries—it is the want of the capacity to teach young men how to speak. Dr. Prime was loudly applauded, and the resolution was carried by acclamation.

was carried by acciamation. The special committee appointed to visit Princeton

then presented the arguments of Hugh L. Cole and Jonathan Edgar before the Board of Trustees as their report.

A full outline of these arguments, together with extracts from them, was given in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. PROF. CHADBOURNE'S VIEWS.

W. De T. Day, M. D., read the following letter from Prof. Chadbourne of Williams College in regard to se

My Dear Doutor: It is difficult for me to say anything in regard to secret societies without being inframederstood. If students were perfect or had the power to take an entirely independent course in college, I should be glast for them to keep clear of secret societies. But if they will form "circles" or "citques" for any social purpose I prefer that these "circles" or "citques" should be societies known to be such and marked, if you please, by names. Society pride often protects young men. I think it very likely that some students are injured by joining societies. Certainly some of them are benefited by joining. I think the societies here have not thus fair rendered discipline difficult. It is effent the best way to reach a young man to reach him through the good members of his society. If they find that his scholarship or conduct is bringing disgrace upon them, they win take him in hand and of course they can thus do what we cannot do for want of knowledge. If societies are to exist at all, or any associations that take the place of societies, then it is plain to me the more known they are the better. We have judged it best to let the thing take its own course, and I believe that the young men whom I heve known in college for 20 years as members of secret seeleties have done as well, to say the least, as the same men would have done out of the societies. Very truly yours.

nds and objects of the secret societies be given and explained, Mr. Edgar replied that as he was not a society nan, he might be able to answer this question better than a member of a society. The whole answer to this question was in the fact that the societies were secret

Mr. Alvord thought that the late hours kept by the ocieties constituted the main objection to them. also thought that the decadence of the literary societies in Princeton was due entirely to the introduction of

Greek letter societies.

Mr. Cole said that in his opinion the trouble in litcrary societies was not due to the Greek letter societies, but to the action of the Faculty in taking away from the literary societies the right of electing Junior orators. He did not care whether or not the Greek letter societies He did not care whether or not the Greek letter societies perished, but he did not believe that each person who entered Princeton should be required to take a pledge. He had been told that "it was not an ancoumou thing for the head of Princeton College to tell young men to their face that they lied." [Applause.] He added; "If that is true, I say it is a disgrace to our institution and is the culmination of the system of morals that teaches young men that in order to keep their minds free from vice they must lend themselves by yous." He did not believe that each student on entering should be required to take an eath to refrain from joining any secret society.

ciety.

Mr. Magic thought there was a medium of truth which neither of the speakers had struck. He agreed that the decatence of the literary societies was due to the removal of the privilege of electing juntor orators, but that latter fact he ascribed to the introduction of Greek letter secret societies. In regard to the comparative number of men in secret societies, he said: "As I understand it there are 440 understandards. There are 60 secret society men. Less than our seventh of the number of the description of the understand it, there are 440 understand it, there are 440 understand it to be secret society men. Less than one-seventh of the understaduates of Princeton are now, or have been, secret society men. Who are the others I well, from my best information, they are those who expect to be secret society men. Thus it is a question between the halls and the secret societies.

Mr. Patterson spoke of the great good be had received from the Cho-secrety, and challenged any secret-seciety man to say as much for his society.

Mr. Edgar thought that there was an opinion entertained that the Committee went to Princeton to favor tained that the Committee went to Princeton to favor that

from the Chie seekety, and emblenged any secret-seelety man to say as much for his society.

Mr. Edgar thought that there was an opinion entermined that the Committee west to Princeton to Jayor the Greek letter societies. That was not so. They went to show the Faculty and trustees that they had made a mistake in prohibiting them. The Chosophic and Whig Societies were now too large in numbers, and members consequency could not derive the greatest possible benefit from them. On that account young men would not belong to them. Another reason why they did not flourish was because the members of the Greek letter societies were not admitted to them. With all his love for the old Chesophic and Whig societies, he thought the prohibition of Greek letter societies was a histake. Their existence never had nur the older societies or the college, but hurt had come from the efforts of the Faculty and trustees to abolish them.

Mr. Alexander said he was not a secret society man. He did not encourage the breaking of the piedge not to join them. The question was whether that pladge was a demoralizing influence on the conscience of the young men who were required to take it.

Parke Godwin remarked that there were two questions to be considered. One was as to the existence of the Greek letter societies, and the other as to the mode of treatment applied to them by the government of the college. As to the existence of the societies the question was one of indifference. But from some conception of the influence of these Greek letter societies the government of the college had adopted an altogether unjustifiable mode of prohibiting them. When a nature man joined a secret society he did so with a full understanding of the nature and obligations of the vows he took, but a lad-often net more than 16 years old-who went to Princeton, sent by his parents, found that the first thing demanded of him was a vow not to join Greek-letter societies. Coming there, as he did, under the pressure of parental control, and somewhat confused as to what

See Fifth Page.